

LABOR CLARION

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House Group Supports Green's Tight Inflation Control Plea

The House Committee on Banking and Currency voted overwhelmingly for a year's extension of the Price Control Act without crippling amendments after A.F.L. President William Green had urged the committee to follow that course.

Three major profiteering amendments, denounced by Mr. Green, were knocked out by the committee's action. These proposals were:

1.—The Wherry amendment, adopted by the Senate, which would guarantee producers a profit on every item by a dangerous "cost-plus" formula.

2.—A scheme to limit OPA extensions to only six months, which, Mr. Green charged, would induce manufacturers to hold their products off the market and wait for higher prices, thus aggravating present shortages of civilian goods.

3.—A demand to boost all rents by 20 per cent throughout the country.

The committee's report now goes to the House for action. Even if the House follows the committee's recommendations, a battle against the inflationist bloc in the Senate still must be faced. However, organized Labor is girding its forces for the fight to keep price control intact.

In his testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Green emphasized Labor's vital stake in the maintenance of effective price control.

Warns of "Limited Inflation"

He warned that even so-called "limited inflation"—bringing about a 10 per cent increase in prices—would mean a 10 per cent pay cut for workers, farmers and servicemen.

"Everyone will lose in the end," Mr. Green predicted. He added:

"Another threat to price control is of special concern to wage earners. It places in jeopardy the present rent control program. Proposals are urged to permit substantial increases in rent ceilings. Wage earners' families who are already experiencing a sharp curtailment in their income, due to widespread elimination of overtime, are facing immediate difficulties in paying rents on their homes even under the present ceilings. A further general increase in rents would force a great many workers' families to give up the home in which they now live. Congress has already added to the flexibility of rent ceilings to assure that all cases in which landlords are faced with real hardship would be equitably met. No valid ground exists today for further amendments of the rent control requirements of the act.

"Of crucial concern to Labor is the pressure to curtail extension of the Price Control Act to a period of six months. Such an action would gravely endanger the prospects of reconversion and re-employment for reasons that must be clear to everyone. If Congress announced that price control would terminate in six months every civilian manufacturer ready to produce for the market prior to that time would hold off his production until after the price control had been lifted. A business firm is in business for profit. It would have no reason to speed its products to the market to sell at prices limited by price ceilings when it knows that prices far beyond the present ceilings would be permitted within a few months.

Buying Stampede Possible

"At the same time, when scarcities still exist, if all consumers were served notice by Congress that prices would rapidly go up on a given date, it would only be natural for consumers to spend every available dollar to buy all they could get while price ceilings are still in effect. Under those conditions a stampede which would lay bare the shelves in the stores throughout the country would be inevitable. I cannot conceive of a more disastrous action than to limit the extension of price control to such a short period of time."

In conclusion, Mr. Green said:

"Labor's support of the OPA price control and rationing program has not been uncritical. As everyone else, Labor organizations have encountered many mistakes and situations which called for correction. It is fair to say that under the Stewardship of Price Administrator Bowles, mistakes we brought to the

EARLY COPY OF JULY 6 EDITION

The LABOR CLARION forms will close Tuesday, July 3, owing to the Fourth of July holiday. It would be appreciated if those having copy for the July 6 edition would forward such copy to the office Monday afternoon.

W.L.B. Study Post-war Wage Plans to Meet Reconversion

The National War Labor Board now has under consideration a new national wage policy designed to meet reconversion and postwar emergencies.

Four types of action are being weighed by the board. They are:

1—Legislation by Congress to raise the statutory minimum wage from 40 cents an hour to 50 or 55 cents. This would simplify the N.W.L.B.'s efforts to raise substandard pay rates.

2—Development of a new formula to supplement the Little Steel formula to grant wage increases to workers whose straight time average hourly earnings may fall as a result of reconversion developments. Many wartime types of indirect wage increases designed to retain manpower and increase production are expected to fall by the wayside during reconversion with a consequent loss in "take home" earnings. Many workers stand to be downgraded to lower-paying jobs. Millions will lose overtime pay. An industry-by-industry approach may be used.

Revision of Bracket System

3—Revision of the so-called wage bracket system to take account of industry wage factors. The bracket system imposes area-wide ceilings on most wages, banning increases above the minimum bracket of "sound and tested going rates" in each community. With reconversion restoring competition between areas, the board plans to permit some adjustment in wages in accordance with industry-wide factors.

4—Development of a plan to strip away unnecessary controls. General regulations of the board may be changed to grant employers greater flexibility in making individual wage adjustments, looking toward eventual removal of all controls on wage adjustments which do not involve compensating price increases. Here, the main consideration is not to get ahead of the manpower situation and permit employers to bid up the labor market while manpower remains scarce.

Several Weeks' Study

Board consideration of these four phases of wage policy is expected to take several weeks. Conclusions will be transmitted to Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis for study preliminary to submission to the White House. Some of the changes under consideration could be made by more administrative action. Others would require changes in outstanding executive orders, while the attack on substandard wages would require legislation.

Organized Labor's demand that 48 hours' pay be provided for 40 hours work after hours are reduced will be debated by the board.

Appointed Justice of Peace

Carl Davis, popular business representative of Pile Drivers Union, No. 34, is receiving congratulations from his many friends on his appointment as Justice of Peace of San Pablo by the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. He succeeds J. E. Christensen. Mr. Davis, with labor endorsements for the position, will leave his present work on July 6 for his new position.

attention of the agency have been admitted willingly and corrected promptly. Hardship situations have been adjusted expeditiously. It is our belief that price control administration, which is one of the most difficult and complex governmental tasks, has been run fairly, democratically, and efficiently under the able management of Chester Bowles."

Leaders See Legislation Turning Clock Backward

A proposed new Federal labor relations act drastically amending the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act and providing for compulsory arbitration in certain fields, is seen as certain to face organized Labor's determined opposition. At this writing, Labor executives had not completed study of the proposal but were saying officially that the legislation, if enacted, would "turn the clock back" in labor relations.

The measure, introduced by Senators Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico; Harold H. Burton, Ohio, and Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota, would abolish the National Labor Relations Board and substitute for it and the existing conciliation machinery two separate independent agencies for promoting peace between Management and Labor. The aim was stated to avert the "serious danger of a knock-down, drag-out fight between Management and Labor in the immediate postwar period."

N.L.R.B. Functions Split

Under the bill, an unfair labor practices tribunal of three members would be set up to administer the quasi-judicial functions of the National Labor Relations Board. All other N.L.R.B. functions would be transferred to a Labor Relations Board of five members which would be granted sweeping powers over the mediation, conciliation and adjustment of labor disputes. To this board would also be transferred the Department of Labor's Conciliation Service, all mediatorial functions of the Secretary of Labor and similar duties of the National War Labor Board.

Provisions of the bill seem sure to meet Labor's united opposition included the following:

1—Compulsory arbitration of all disputes affecting public utilities or public services such as coal, oil or milk.

2—Prohibiting strikes pending investigation by fact-finding commission, if the Federal agency thought this was necessary.

Litigation Seen Reopened

3—Outlawing the closed union shop where the union did not represent 75 per cent of the employed and the closed shop was not ratified by 60 per cent of the employees, or where the union membership was not open to all qualified persons or where members could be deprived of membership without written charges after a hearing.

Making preliminary criticism of the proposed law, Labor spokesmen declared that by seeking to rewrite the language of the Wagner Act the sponsoring Senators were reopening for another decade court litigation which had been fought out since the act was passed in 1935. Now, they said, every phase of the new bill would have to be submitted to judicial survey.

The measure was prepared by a committee headed by Donald R. Richberg, co-author of the Railway Labor Act, former Labor lawyer and head of the National Recovery Administration. Samuel A. Fels of Philadelphia, retired soap manufacturer, financed the work of the committee, known as the Committee to Promote Industrial Peace.

"American Federationist of Air"

It has long been the desire of working men and women to have a radio news program sponsored by Labor. At last such a program, as far as the A.F.L. is concerned, is to be a reality and not just a desire. Beginning Saturday, July 7, and continuing each Saturday thereafter for the rest of the year, the American Federation of Labor will present over the Blue Network of the American Broadcasting Company a program designed along the lines of a weekly news magazines. Listed in radio columns of the daily newspapers as "Labor—U. S. A.," the program will contain special reports of a highly instructive and informative nature; the news highlights will be covered, and a "guest column" by a personality high in the Nation's affairs will be heard. Conducting the program will be Phil Pearl. The first program will be July 7, Station KGO, at 3:45 p. m., San Francisco time.

Statement on New Labor Legislation

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued the following statement:

"Three Senators, without practical experience in the field of labor relations, have hit upon a design for the future, tailored a straightjacket for Labor and are now seeking to compel the Nation's workers by law to wear their creation.

"In introducing their new labor relations bill, Senators Hatch, Ball and Burton declared that it has been eighteen months in preparation. Yet in all that time Labor was never even consulted about the provisions and, in fact, never saw a copy of the measure before it was introduced.

"These circumstances indicate an anti-democratic and hostile attitude on the part of the bill's sponsors toward the workers of America. Surely, those principally affected by a radically new legislative proposal should be given an opportunity to present their viewpoint, if the sponsors were acting fairly, impartially and in good faith.

"Preliminary analysis of the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill discloses basically objectionable features. Among these are:

"1—The bill proposes compulsory arbitration. This is a restriction upon their freedom that the wage earners of America will never accept. Organized Labor has fought compulsory arbitration since its earliest days as the first step toward involuntary servitude. We will not give up that fight now.

"2—Under the guise of revising the National Labor Relations Act, the bill would so thoroughly transform that law as to make it an instrument of Labor oppression, rather than emancipation.

"3—The right of contract is seriously impaired by the bill, which would prohibit Labor and Management from entering into voluntary closed shop agreements except on an unworkable percentage basis.

"4—The scope of the Wagner Act also would be seriously limited by the new bill, which proposes to exempt small employers from obligations required of larger enterprises.

"5—In sum, this measure seeks to establish Government regimentation of Labor and industry in normal times to a degree that would gravely undermine free collective bargaining.

"The workers of America who have served their country so faithfully and well throughout the war will resent this attempt to infringe upon their fundamental freedoms as their reward for victory. In their behalf, the American Federation of Labor will oppose the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill with all its strength."

"Sessions Disgraceful"

In a short report to the Labor Council on the evening of June 22, President Jack Shelly gave some insights to the recently concluded State Legislature. He said that he had never experienced anything like it in his four terms in the State Senate. "The big business lobbies had a lot of control—arrogant and selfish control—sensed that very little publicity of the session would get into the daily papers by reason of space devoted to the United Nations Conference, did just about as they wanted to do in bringing pressure to bear. All kinds of tricks were resorted to kill good bills or pass bad ones," Shelley stated, adding, "Very little was done for Labor or the common people of California." In summing up the sessions at Sacramento he said, "They were disgraceful."

Failure to exceed 1944 levels of pulpwood production for heavily increased military requirements of pulps and paper products is of grave and national concern. The 1945 overall loss was set at 28 per cent less than a like period in 1944.

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Labor in China

The rapid rise and fall of the labor movement in China is a remarkable chapter in the history of labor. In 1920, the same year that organized labor both in Britain and the United States reached the peak unsurpassed until World War II, the first permanent Chinese unions were being tentatively created. At their peak, in 1927, 3,065,000 Chinese workers had been organized, both on a craft and industrial basis, of whom 2,800,000 were united in the militant All-China Labor Federation. In view of its background, this was a dramatic achievement. China has never had more than about two million industrial workers, aside from primitive transport and handicrafts, the latter being vaguely estimated in 1931 at 11,960,000 workers. It may be noted that in 1927 the British Trades Union Congress, started in 1868, had only 4,163,994 members.

Christmas Mailing

It is early to be printing articles about Christmas mail. However, Navy Department postal authorities urge Christmas mailing early and not all in one period. While the War Department advised that the mailing period for Christmas parcels to Army personnel will be the same as last year (September 15 to October 15), there is no restricted period for mailing to men and women serving in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.



Emblem of Teamsters
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of America

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OF
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127

Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

Deaths in Labor Ranks

(As Reported in the Daily Press)

Shea, William—In this city June 20; a member of Plasters' Union, Local No. 66.

Bourras, Sam—In this city June 19; a member of Retail Clerks' Union.

Cassidy, Edward—In this city June 21; a member of Railway Patrolman Union, Local 22,600, AFL.

Overholser, Jess M.—In this city June 21; a member of Teamsters' Union, Local 85.

Worth, John F.—In this city; member of Miscellaneous Employees' Union, Local 110.

Abele, Otto Jacob—In this city June 23; a member of Hotel Service Workers' Union, Local 283.

Borg, Captain Charles—In this city June 22; a member of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local 90.

Maccioni, Bruno—In this city June 22; a member of Painters' Union, Local 19.

Rorris, Michael C.—In this city June 21; a member of Waiters' Union, Local 30.

Goldie, John Grant—In San Mateo June 24; a member of Carpenters' Union, Local 483.

Sibald, James R.—In this city June 23; a member of Steamfitters' Union, Local 590.

Hoyt, Clifford W.—In this city June 25; a member of Electrical Workers' Union, Local 6, and Warehouseman's Union, Local 1-6, I.L.W.U.

Peterson, Peter C.—In Oakland June 24; a member of Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 125.

Short, George Gordon—In this city June 22; a member of Painters' Union, Local 19.

Friedrichs, Albert—In this city June 25; a member of Building Service Employees' Union, Local 87.

Reconsideration Granted

Four thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company throughout Northern and Central California had their hopes revived for an 8 cent an hour wage increase over the recent award of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board when a full 12-man board heard arguments on behalf of the union recently in San Francisco. The reconsideration was granted following a petition filed by the union's representatives, Gilbert and Zagari, pointing out that a gross inequity existed between P. G. & E. and those of comparable electric light and power utilities on the Pacific Coast and protesting the board's arbitrary action in denying the union full hearing.

April U.S.E.S. Placements

The United States Employment Service offices of the W.M.C. released the following figures: Non-agricultural placements were 925,768; 85,855 non-agricultural placements were for veterans.

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Cartels

Following is an abstract of an address recently delivered by the Honorable Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, at the annual Rutgers Labor Institute held in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

"Cartels are based on a philosophy of scarcity, restriction, and monopoly power over economic life. Cartels are inherently contrary to the American creed of freedom, opposed to the spirit of democracy and hostile to progressive improvement of the economic position of the majority. Because cartels are founded on the belief in privilege, they are the outposts of political reaction, and barriers to the forward movement of democracy in all its aspects.

"In considering the meaning of cartels for democracy and for labor as a major force in democracy, it is well to recall that where cartels have governed the economic fate of nations, they have been among the principal instigators and supporters of fascism. This relationship between a monopoly pattern in industry and the rise of political tyranny is a lesson plainly spelled out in recent history, particularly in Germany, but with little less emphasis in Italy and Japan. It is a lesson of history which all people, but especially labor, must read correctly and without delay.

"Almost the first action of every fascist regime has been the suppression of the labor movement, the denial of the rights which labor enjoys under democracy, and the nullification of the hopes which labor shares with all groups in democracy for the development and self-expression of the individual.

"When fascism destroys the rights and opportunities of labor, it destroys civil liberties along with economic freedom. The authoritarian governments that cartels call into being, by their efforts to retain their privileges, they cannot easily remove, even if they would do so. The result is always the same—where monopoly has created economic crisis by its restrictions on output and enterprise, it turns to anti-democratic methods to eliminate the free market entirely. In the process, the legal foundations of democracy are undermined and the way is opened for fascism.

"At this juncture in our economic history the highest economic interests of labor can best be served by redoubling its historical opposition to undue concentration of economic power. We have learned again the lesson so well understood by our ancestors—that political freedom and economic freedom, political democracy and vigorous competitive enterprise cannot exist separately. We must have both to have either. Without vigilant control, without repression of the abuses of monopoly power, the liberty of the individual citizen cannot be preserved.

"On the outcome of the struggles between the cartel principle and the aims of a free economy depends our chance to attain genuine economic security, increasing opportunity and high standards of living for all and through these means the ultimate goal of a better world in which to work and live."

Ideas Save Huge Amounts

Besides putting brawn into the war efforts, the workers of this Nation used their brains in developing new ideas that tremendously speeded war work. For instance, new ideas by workers in Navy yards and shore establishments will save the Navy an estimated \$1,300,000 a year. Admiral F. G. Crisp, who is director of Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel, said: "These men have made very valuable contributions to the war effort. It is just further proof of the innate intelligence and alertness of American workers. They use their heads while working with their hands."

35,000 Acclaim Unionist's Son

When Staff Sergeant Paul J. Wiedorfer was honored in Baltimore recently, he repeatedly commented to the Governor and the Mayor who rode with him: "This is certainly a remarkable appreciation of our soldiers." The Congressional Medal of Honor had previously been conferred and the ovation given him in his home city was witnessed by his father, Joseph Wiedorfer, a member of A.F.L. union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Local 10.

Job Assurance Wanted

Urging support of the "full employment bill," Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace declared that only through the federal government could private enterprise "expand production on a sound basis." Simultaneously Senator Wagner of New York arranged for hearings on the measure.

Secretary Wallace made public a letter to Wagner, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, in which he said:

"Those of us who believe that the government must assume responsibility for full employment and production urge this course precisely because we want to maintain freedom of enterprise and the democratic way of life. Those institutions will not survive repeated depressions and mass unemployment."

Senator Wagner announced that extensive hearings on the bill would be held in two phases. He said that between now and Labor Day the Banking Committee will hear the sponsors of the measure, war veterans and "national experts on the relation between employment and unemployment on the one hand and disease, crime, individual maladjustments, family problems, population growth and so forth on the other hand."

1554 U. S. Ships Lost

Loss of 1554 United States merchant ships, amounting to 6,277,077 deadweight tons, from war causes, has been announced by the United States Maritime Commission. The losses occurred between September 1, 1939, and May 8, 1945. At the time of the above announcement, it was further revealed that the Merchant Marine casualty list was 5579 merchant seamen dead and missing, and 487 prisoners of war, a total of 6066.

DeMille Files Appeal

According to advices from Hollywood on June 26, Cecil B. DeMille filed with the California Supreme Court a transcript of appeal from a decision of Superior Court Judge Emmet H. Wilson. The decision appealed from was the ruling of Judge Wilson that the American Federation of Radio Artists had acted in accordance to its constitution and by-laws in expelling DeMille from the organization after he had refused to pay a \$1 assessment levied by the union for a campaign against Proposition No. 12 last November.

May Industrial Expansion

Figures for new factories and expansions for the month of May were reported in San Francisco where seven new factories and 13 expansions, aggregating expenditures of \$541,000, affording approximately 350 jobs. The comparison figures for May, 1944, were four new plants and three expansions with outlays of \$180,000 and 130 new jobs.

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News Briefed for Reading

The widow of a news photographer, killed in Leyte, received a death benefit award of \$6000 from the State Industrial Accident Commission. The photographer had been hired in California for foreign service, thus being entitled to benefits under the State law.

This may startle the San Francisco reader, but the average weekly earnings in non-durable goods manufacturing industries (food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing chemicals, petroleum and rubber) in Los Angeles area are now higher, by \$1.24 a week, than in San Francisco Bay area.

The California Supreme Court reversed itself and sustained a decision of the Industrial Accident Commission awarding compensation to a bus girl struck in the eye when two bus boys were throwing buns at each other. Since 1916 the courts had held such victims of "skylarking" were not entitled to compensation.

Two hundred members of Department Store Clerks Union, Local 170, of Fresno, recently obtained pay scale boosts from \$3.50 to \$6.50 a week for salespeople and up to \$8.00 weekly for department heads in an award of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

Wage Survey Stall Charged

The Los Angeles metal trades unions have taken positive steps to break the deadlock by employers over increases in the W.L.B. wage brackets. In line with a resolution adopted by shop stewards of unions affiliated with the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council on June 14, a mass meeting of all unions of the council was called to order on June 28 to protest to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board's alleged stalling in making a decision on the revision of the metal trades wage brackets. At time of closing the CLARION's forms, no word has been received on the action taken at the meeting.

Police Union Makes Gains

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 122, of Sedalia, Mo., negotiated an agreement for local police officers which provided for reduction of work-week from seven to six days and a work-day reduction of from 12 hours to eight hours. One week's vacation was also granted. Salary increase amounted to \$30 a month.

Given "E" Pennants

Three organized A.F.L. plants have won the Army-Navy Production Award as a result of excellence in the manufacture of war materials. Among the three were the upholsterers at the J. L. Stuart Manufacturing Company's San Francisco plant.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1945

Hall-Hatch-Burton Bill

Labor relations in this Nation has risen to new heights. The Wagner Act, with whatever imperfections therein, has been a beacon light in troubled times during a period of war. Under the guise of revising the National Labor Relations Act, United States Senators Ball, Hatch and Burton have introduced legislation in the United States Senate that can only lead to grave consequences at a time when doubt as to the future, during and after reconversion the period, is uppermost in the minds of workers. In an outline of the proposed act (as printed in the *Congressional Record*, June 20) stress is emphasized on "industrial warfare." Labor of this Nation worked faithfully during the dark period prior to the defeat of Germany in producing war materials. The same workers will continue their utmost until Japan is beaten. Yet, the introduction of legislation such as proposed by Ball-Hatch-Burton is bound to bring resentment. President Green, in the A.F.L. statement elsewhere printed, stated that the "American Federation of Labor will oppose the bill with all its might."

Cafeteria Counter Work No Cinch

Having observed the splendid men and women working behind the counters in a number of the city's cafeterias and also those workers in the same establishments who remove the dirty dishes from tables, we want to say a few words in the nature of a "thank you." These people, as a whole, are doing a splendid job. Their work, as all work requiring serving the public, is no cinch. They are human beings; if you are not greeted with a smile or if your order gets mixed up; if you get apple pie instead of apricot, remember the stress and strain under which they work during the peak hours. Ask yourself: "How would I act under the same circumstances?" The waiters and waitresses in other eating establishments are also doing their work splendidly. Give these people a break during these abnormal times. They will appreciate it and you will feel better for having done it.

Holidays on Way Back

The move for restoration of holidays for Federal Government employees has gained momentum and it is more than assumed that President Truman will restore the holidays. Every one needs at least two or more weeks vacation from work during the year. There is also equal need for breaks in continuous labor on other occasions. Efficiency of the worker increases, his mental attitude is more attuned to everyday life, and his physical system resists nervous tension more readily. When the restoration of holidays to Government workers is announced, all Labor will hail the announcement as just and proper.

Two Billion in E Bonds

Members of organized labor will purchase more than half of the Nation's \$4,000,000,000 E-bond quota during the 7th War Loan drive, the Treasury Department estimated. It was pointed out that workers are regularly buying half-billion dollars worth of bonds each month through payroll allotment plans, which would make a full billion before the drive ends June 30.

America Incorporated

By RUTH TAYLOR

What is America? On the Fourth of July, 1945, are we sure we know just *what* America is?

We are America. America is all of us—incorporated, for our government is a people's government, made for the people and answerable to the people.

It was Carlyle who said: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." America is the sum total of the lives and ideals of millions of seekers after freedom—not the freedom for themselves alone, but of freedom for all men. They realize the truth that no man is free unless all men are free. That all men are created equal is not just a high sounding phrase. It is the keynote in the Bill of Rights that has made America the greatest nation on earth.

The best prophet of the future is the past. What we will do and where we will go is determined by our past and by the ideals that shaped both past and present. Our national expansion has not been the result of blood conquest or plundering. We bought Alaska from Russia, Louisiana from France. The constant goal of the American people has been the attainment of a society marked by the individual liberty granted to all men, regardless of race, creed or economic status.

Dean Acheson, our Assistant Secretary of State, said over the radio recently: "We are individualists. For that reason we love freedom—freedom to be ourselves. We don't think brutality is a sign of greatness. We want a world that is free from bullies going around and beating people up and taking things away from them, or making them do what they don't want to do."

Today all of us have a stake in our foreign policies. Tolerance and fairness, sound judgment and understanding are just as essential in us as they are in our diplomats and statesmen, because they are but the reflection of ourselves. They represent us, the people.

As Americans—we hold as our basic thesis that the good of the majority is the good of all, that all men are entitled to *equal treatment* and to *equal responsibility*. As Americans, we value duty above privilege, truth above petty phrases; wisdom above cleverness; tolerance above prejudice.

Democracy is conduct, and its only stable foundation is character. What America is, is determined by what its citizens—you and I and the man next door—are. *We are America.*

Win by Large Votes

President Harvey W. Brown and Secretary-Treasurer Eric Peterson of the International Association of Machinists were re-elected unopposed in the recent membership referendum. All seven incumbent vice presidents were also re-elected, as follows: D. S. Lyons (for Canada), S. L. Newman, Harry J. Carr, A. J. Hayes, Harley F. Nickerson, Roy N. Brown and Earl Melton.

Newman and Hayes had filed posts of "temporary" vice president set up for the war period, but are now full-fledged. They replace Fred D. Laudemann, and George C. Castleman, veteran vice presidents, who declined to run again.

L. O. Thomas, of Battle Creek, Mich., a grand lodge representative for 10 years and recently on the Machinists' research staff, was elected editor of the *Machinists Journal*, without opposition. He succeeds Fred Hewitt, dean among the editors of the nation's labor publications, who, having passed the age of 70, retires July 1. Hewitt has edited the *Journal* for 30 years.

Tough Job Ahead

A tough job is ahead for transport workers—members of railroad brotherhoods and of teamsters, longshoremen and other organizations in transport unions—in the redeployment of Army men and supplies to strike the Japs with full force. The large amount of freight coming to this port for the fighting forces in the Pacific will soon hit the peak and the travel of Army personnel is gaining to an unexpected peak of 1,500,000 in December of this year.

Jailed for Wage Non-Payment

Found guilty of wilful failure to pay wages to employees, Harold Rhodes, a local painting contractor, was sentenced to 60 days in the county jail by the Municipal Court. Rhodes was paid for his contracts but diverted the money to his personal use instead of paying his employees.

PICTURELESS CARTOON

"I'm sorry I haven't any nickel," said the lady as she gave the bus driver a \$10 bill.

"Don't worry, lady," the driver replied. "You're going to have a hundred and ninety-nine of them in a minute."

President Truman Closes United Nations Meet

President Truman, in closing the United Nations Conference at the Opera House Tuesday, pointed out that the San Francisco Charter entered into by the participating nations was only the first step to a living and growing instrument for world peace and security. Below is the preamble to the document signed on behalf of the United Nations:

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interests, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the City of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Organized Labor, and all workers for that matter, have a stake in the conclusion reached. In Chapter IX of the Charter, the following short preamble is printed because it sets forth aims that the American Federation of Labor have consistently placed before law-making bodies of this Nation. Chapter IX says in part:

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Urges Child Care Continued

A group of 31 women from Labor unions, invited to Washington by the director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor for a conference, met in two sessions with Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau and others of the bureau's staff. The conferees, from 23 international unions—American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organization, independent unions, and the National Women's Trade Union League—represented about 3,000,000 women. They were from unions in which women form a large and influential part.

Pointing out that the need for services caring of working mothers—a need which had never been adequately met before the war and only partially during the war—would continue into the peace years, the conferees urged immediate development of a comprehensive program to provide services for children of working mothers. Such a program, it was agreed, should be developed on a permanent basis in the postwar period. Meanwhile, the conferees urged that Lenham Act funds, which are now being provided to meet wartime needs for child-care centers, be continued.

Summary of Bills Considered by State Legislature

Because of the unions' great interest in knowing just what has happened at Sacramento in regard to the various bills of concern to labor, the California State Federation, in concluding the series of reports that have been carried in the LABOR CLARION, has made a special effort to summarize the various bills acted upon. This action is unprecedented, and we hope it will be useful to the unions so that they will have a full view of what has happened, prior to the publication of the detailed legislative report that will be sent to all of our affiliates.

The bills are listed under their proper headings, and we have designated which are Federation-sponsored, which were passed, and which have already been signed by the Governor. This is also true of the bad bills.

GOOD BILLS PASSED

Workmen's Compensation

A. B. 114 (Debs *et al*), a Federation-sponsored bill providing for 7% interest on compensation insurance awards from date of award to time of settlement. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 134 (Maloney), a Federation-sponsored bill which provides that an injured employee is entitled to not less than 75 percent permanent disability award, irrespective of amounts previously received for temporary disability under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

A. B. 370 (Sheridan) which provides that if an employee under 21 years of age is permanently injured, and his probable weekly earnings (for purposes of calculating compensation) cannot be reasonably determined, they shall be deemed to be \$32.61. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 378 (Fletcher *et al*), requiring employees to post notice at place of employment stating either the name of his compensation carrier or the fact that he is self-insured.

A. B. 402 (Wollenberg and George D. Collins), providing that in death cases the Industrial Accident Commission may allow a lien to cover reasonable burial expenses. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 684 (Brady), which provides that the payment of \$30 a week compensation for temporary disability during the pendency of hostilities shall include volunteer firemen, and extends the period this shall remain in effect to the 57th regular session of the Legislature. Signed by the Governor.

This bill contains the provisions of a Federation-sponsored bill, A. B. 1293 (Hollibaugh), which was therefore not pressed.

A. B. 872 (Maloney), providing that when payment of compensation has been unreasonably delayed or refused, the full amount of the Commission's order, decision or award shall be increased by 10%. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1179 (Dunn and Sheridan), a Federation-sponsored bill, liberalizing the compensation insurance law as it relates to firemen and policemen, in connection with compensation for hernia, pneumonia and heart trouble. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1290 (Carey *et al*), a Federation-sponsored bill which has the effect of increasing compensation awards in cases of lump sum payments.

A. B. 1343 (Thomas), providing that in case an employer fails to secure payment of compensation by taking out workmen's compensation insurance, the Commission may add a reasonable attorney's fee to any award for compensation. Signed by the Governor.

This bill has accomplished in part, the ends sought by two Federation-sponsored bills, A. B. 136 (Burkhalter *et al*) and A. B. 141 (O'Day).

A. B. 1519 (Ralph C. Dills), which permits treatment by osteopaths and chiropractors, as well as by physicians and surgeons, of employees suffering industrial injuries. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1885 (King), removes an ambiguity in the present law by providing that only the signature of the employee or other beneficiary to an agreement of compromise or release shall be witnessed by two disinterested witnesses or a notary public.

S. B. 85 (Mayo), which provides for the payment of

benefits for subsequent injuries to employees already permanently partially disabled as a result of previous injury.

Unemployment Insurance

A. B. 220 (Lyons), a Federation-sponsored act which brings employers of one or more under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Enactment of this bill would prove to be the Federation's greatest positive accomplishment of the session.

A. B. 599 (Kraft and Erwin), which sets up a system of elective coverage whereby self-employed may elect to bring themselves under the Act. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1538 (Lyons *et al*), reducing the present waiting period from two weeks to one week. Signed by the Governor.

S. B. 1804 (Shelley *et al*), which provides that an appeal to a referee or to the Appeals Board may be accepted if it is late for good cause. A late appeal to the Board from a referee's decision must, however, be filed no later than 30 days after notification.

S. B. 1093 (Shelley *et al*), providing a flexible system of uniform disqualifications of from one to five weeks for voluntary quits, discharge for cause, refusal to accept suitable employment, and wilful misrepresentations.

Women and Minors

A. B. 329 (Gaffney *et al*), tightening the existing law in regard to working hours of women so as to prevent women employees from working a total of more than 8 hours in one day or 48 hours in one week for more than one employer. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 331 (Gaffney *et al*), putting teeth into existing provisions protecting minors employed as performers in theatres, motion picture, radio broadcasting or television studios, by making the violation of any of these provisions by an adult a misdemeanor. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 334 (Gaffney *et al*), clarifies and strengthens existing law in regard to the handling of weights by women employees. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 2087 (Johnson), extending the provisions of the Minors' Emergency War Employment Act for two years, with strengthening and clarifying amendments. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 2088 (Johnson), continuing for two years the present emergency provisions of the Women's Wage and Hour law. Both this bill and A. B. 2087 make a violation by the employer of the conditions set forth in the permit a misdemeanor punishable by fine. Signed by the Governor.

State, County and Municipal Employees

A. B. 1180 (Dunn *et al*), which provides that city policemen and firemen may retire at the age of 55, instead of 60; not retroactive. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1913 (Call), providing that all overtime worked by the State employee shall be computed on the full rate of pay. The present law has discriminated against employees who receive more than \$250 a month. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 248 (Waters) and A. B. 249 (Waters), make

county fire wardens, and further stipulates that the vacation period for all firemen shall run on consecutive days.

Others

A. B. 248 (Waters) and A. B. 248 (Waters), make amendments in the law relative to the printing of indexes of voters which have been sought by the printing trades unions. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 270 (McMillan), providing for adequate ventilation and additional exits in motion picture projection booths. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 332 (Gaffney *et al*), which authorizes the Labor Commissioner to collect claims for vacation, sick leave, and severance pay as a part of wages due.

A. B. 333 (Gaffney), which provides that all pay deductions shall be listed on a separate sheet or on a detachable stub of the paycheck.

A. B. 335 (Gaffney), forbidding any employer to interfere in any way with the political affiliations and activities of his employees.

A. B. 630 and A. B. 631 (Thompson *et al*), which increases salaries of members of Board of Barber Examiners, and provides funds to meet the increased costs. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1048 (Fourt), authorizing the State Corporation Commissioner to supervise funds of private retirement systems.

A. B. 1391 (Lyons *et al*), which recognizes the State Department of Industrial Relations in the interests of increased efficiency.

A. B. 1531 (Stewart *et al*), setting up machinery whereby slum areas can be eliminated and modern housing units constructed by private interests.

A. B. 1879 (Gannon and Geddes), regulates commercial printing in schools of printing. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 2057 (Johnson and Wollenberg), which sets up machinery for the relief of unemployment when, as and if it is needed.

A. B. 2158 (Stephenson), providing additional and badly needed text books for the public schools. Signed by the Governor.

A. B. 2177 (McMillan), which provides that no applicant for employment shall be compelled to pay the cost of any physical examination in connection with the position he seeks.

BAD BILLS DEFEATED

Unemployment Insurance

A. B. 995 (Call), a very bad bill which would have permitted employers, whose reserve was at such a point that a small amount of additional contributions would give them a lower percent rate of future contribution, to voluntarily pay that amount in order to get the future saving.

A. B. 2199 (Lyon), entitling the purchaser of a business to merit-rating based upon the employment experience of the former owner.

S. B. 815 (Rich), which would have curtailed the

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER,

President of Typographical Union No. 21

From Chicago it is learned that members of the I.T.U. employed in the Donnelley composing room (the Donnelley plant is under International Union jurisdiction) voted by 12 to 1 not to cross the picket lines of the Pressmen's Union and the International Association of Machinists. The next group of Donnelley employees to vote was that of the Photoengravers, which voted 57 to 1 to observe the picket lines. The Photoengravers took steps to "shut off" through invoking the "struck work" clause all Donnelley work everywhere in the country. Next the Donnelley Mailers, about 150 strong, voted unanimously to support their fellow unionists in the struggle to bring to a successful conclusion the 40-year campaign against the notoriously anti-union concern. Finally, the Lithographers Union also voted unanimously to join in the fight and to support all the other crafts. Throughout Chicago, not only AFL unions but those of the CIO are co-operating with and supporting the printing trades and the machinists union in the fight.

The Chicago Printing Trades Organization Committee has advised the officers of No. 21 that the \$1,000 contribution unanimously voted at the Union meeting June 17, was the first substantial sum received to be used in prosecuting the strike against the Donnelley firm.

Ask your union barber to "bar" the magazines *Time* and *Life* from his shop. Those two publications are among the real "bread and butter" jobs of the notoriously anti-union Donnelley concern.

J. E. "Earl" Mead who but a month ago became a situation holder on the *Wall Street Journal* last week transferred his activities to the Dolores Press and John W. Bardsley who returned last week from a six-month stretch in Los Angeles is again a member of the *Wall Street Journal* Chapel.

Two "first string" operators who "get around" quite a bit, Cecil Green and L. J. LaPlante, arrived at headquarters simultaneously to deposit traveling cards. Green came in from San Jose and LaPlante from Sacramento. LaPlante expressed the opinion that few, if any, printers would be laid off at the State Printing Office following the close of the legislative session.

The daily newspapers of the city carried the news on Tuesday that Santa Rosa Typographical Union had called a strike against the *Press-Democrat* of that city as of Monday night, June 18. It was further reported that on Wednesday F. E. Wenig, conciliator from the United States Department of Labor, had failed in attempts to bring about a settlement.

June 15 the Executive Council of the International Union officially released the information that the Government had refused permission for the holding of the 1945 convention in Charlotte. It will be recalled that delegates to the 1942 convention at Colorado Springs believed it advisable to "suspend" conventions for the duration in furtherance of the all-out war effort, but later a local union initiated a referendum for resumption of yearly conventions and one was held at Grand Rapids in 1944. The official "banning" of conventions by the Government followed shortly thereafter.

Fred N. Leach, well known in the job branch, recently telephoned from Denver to inform Secretary MacLeod that the check mailed him for his "vacation credit" had been stolen. Payment on the original check was immediately stopped and a duplicate sent Mr. Leach, who incidentally wrote that he found no place equalled San Francisco.

Another member writing in requesting that the "vacation" money accrued while working in the job branch be sent him is Richard G. Minott, who is now member of Seattle Union. Minott writes that he is working at the trade days and "doubling" by playing the drums in a night club. He asks to be remembered to all San Francisco friends.

R. G. "Bob" Vernor, who was compelled to cease work several weeks ago because of an impairment of vision returned to his situation on the *Examiner* last week. Everyone is hopeful that when the treatment to which his eyes have responded favorably, is completed, "Bob's" vision will be fit for another 20-year bout with "Ruby."

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

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29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

The Charter Party was held on last Wednesday, June 27. As copy must reach the *LABOR CLARION* on Tuesday, it was too late for this edition. Full details will appear in next week.

C.P.O. John J. Porrazzo, Coast Guard, veteran of Kiska, Saipan, Tinian and Tarawa, suffered a heart attack while attending a lodge meeting in South San Francisco. Prompt action on the part of fellow members, who called firemen to administer a pulmotor, probably saved his life. He is now convalescing at the Oak Knoll Naval Hospital. Mr. Porrazzo is a brother of Vincent Porrazzo of the *News* chapel.

Lieutenant John E. Vernor, with that million-dollar smile, is home on furlough. "Bill" and his bride are vacationing on Russian River. With them are his young stepson, "Jimmy," his sister, Mrs. "Betsy" Haines, and niece, little Miss Haines.

In answer to the many inquiries regarding Julia Donelin's tiny grandson, Donald Joseph Welding, we learn via telephone that he is doing nicely. He is now two months old and weighs just eight pounds.

UNION PRINTERS GOLF ASSOCIATION

By Charles A. White

This is to announce that another successful tournament was held by the Union Printers Golf Association last Sunday. The scene of the aforesaid tourney was the El Camino Golf course. While the attendance was small, there were some very interesting matches played for the Match Play Championship as well as for the President's Plaque. Charles Forst beat Bud Stuck on the 19th hole in the first of the close matches. Roscoe "Mayor" Kimbrough beat the writer of these notes on the 19th hole with a fine drive and a beautiful second shot to the green, and a third shot that was inches away from the cup. Ron Cameron won from Lester Brewster, 2 and 1, while Jess Conaway beat Earl Mead 3 and 2. In the President's Plaque Flight, Enoch Blackford defeated Al Teel, 3 and 2; "Steamer" Nicholson defeated Bob Smith 1 up; Art Linkous took Earl Browne into camp by the score of 2 and 1; Percy Crebessa defeated our president on the 18th green, 7 up. So much for the match play games.

In the medal play to handicap, the prize being War Stamps, found Ron Cameron the winner of the Class "A" flight, shooting 79-16-63. Art Linkous was second, 89-19-70. Percy Crebessa was third, 88-16-72. In class "B" Roy Donovan broke into the win column with a snappy 95-24-71; Eddie Schmieder second, 96-24-72; Earl Mead third, 98-26-72. The class "C" flight found Ben Apte in the first spot, he has a score of 101-28-73; Bob Smith second, 106-32-74; Bud Stuck third, 105-30-75. The guest flight was won by Arthur Crebessa, who had a score of 90-20-70; second money went to Fred Bartel, 95-22-73; George Noriss was third, 100-25-75.

The hole-in-one contest was won by Fred Bartel, his shot landed 17 feet, 2 inches from the cup; Bob Harrington was second, 19 feet, 5 inches; Earl Mead was third, 29 feet, 1 inch.

The secretary hopes to have some definite information regarding the food situation for the annual tournament and dinner that will be held the last Sunday in August. In the meantime, reserve Sunday, July 29, for our next tournament. The course will be the popular Sharp Park.

Women's Auxiliary to International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, No. 29

By Louise Martin, Scribe

May I introduce our organization to you. We are an auxiliary to and hold a charter in the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, meeting the first Wednesday of every month. We were organized October 7, 1937. The main object behind our forming, was to foster the use of the Union Label, and to help our parent union entertain

GOOD FOOD

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The following is taken from an afternoon daily newspaper of Indianapolis:

Hearing was to be held June 16 in Federal Court in Indianapolis on a suit affecting 1,500 members of the Mailers Union in thirty-three locals in various parts of the United States. The suit seeks an injunction against the International Typographical Union to prevent it from expelling members of the Mailers Trade District Union. The Cincinnati Mailers Union filed the complaint recently. Plaintiffs are Walter J. Weissman, Clyde Schrickel, Jack Downing, Joseph Grindy and Robert Eby. All members of the Cincinnati local. Woodruff Randolph, International president; Larry Taylor, first vice-president; Elmer Brown, second vice-president, and Jack Gill, secretary-treasurer, were named defendants. Charter of the Cincinnati local was taken away, the suit said, and members of various other locals of the Mailers Trade District Union were expelled by I.T.U. Assessments paid over a period of forty years represent an equity in the I.T.U. for members of the M.T.D.U. of more than \$3,000 a member, the suit alleged.

While the account of the suit of the plaintiffs does not state so, they are members of Mailers International Union, who have been organizing dual mailer unions. Grand Rapids convention of the I.T.U. adopted Proposition 78, which in effect, gave members of the Mailers International Union until January, 1945, to withdraw from the M.I.U. The officers and certain members of the M.I.U. have claimed mailers of that organization could retain membership in the M.T.D.U. and the I.T.U.

Ralph M. Morris of the Des Moines faction of the M.I.U. of the Des Moines Mailers Union, with his family are now located in Fresno, Calif. Fresno Mailers Union recently voted to affiliate with the M.I.U.

John Beatton, foreman of the *Detroit Free Press*, accompanied by his wife, were among last week's visitors to this city.

its guests attending the convention held here in 1939.

We have in our local auxiliary, our first international president from the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Gertrude Maraini, of whom we are justly proud. Mrs. Maraini has been through the chairs and served many times on our committees, giving unstintingly of her time and talents.

Our incumbent president, Mrs. Rose Seigl, under whose capable hands we are being guided, has us stepping right along to keep up with her.

Mrs. Betty Green, our vice president, who is also new in office, is holding her own in committee and chairman work.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Anita McKay is kept busy with our business and seeing to it we attend the meetings.

Our money matters are carefully handled and guarded by Financial Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Ailene Pallari.

There my friends are the commanding officers who, along with our grant past officers, plus the wholehearted co-operation of the entire membership, have guided our Auxiliary through eight years of growing pains, social and business success.

At the present time our pet activity is the Castello Home, maintained by the International Union in Denver, Colo., for the benefit of its members.

This scribe, having made the introduction of our officers, will try from time to time, to keep you aware of our social doings, activities and union label work.

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will keep
you well**



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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 22, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley, Brother A. C. Armstrong acting as vice-president *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Vice-President Haggerty, who was excused.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the Organizing Committee—Construction and General Laborers No. 261—Frank Fulmer and A. Servel; Newspaper and Periodical Vendors No. 468—Andrew J. McNamee vice Harry Mapleton, and Office Employees No. 36—E. J. McCall vice Russell Evans.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 22.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council—Cooks No. 44—William Kilpatrick; Mailers No. 18—LeRoy F. Bennetts and Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29—Edward Martin. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Communications: Filed—From Labor League for Human Rights, acknowledging the Council invitation to Rabbi Levine and stating that he will address the delegates on June 29. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor, dated June 13 and June 20.

Bills were read, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Beauticians No. 12, requesting that Fay's Beauty Shop, 1005 Market Street, be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize List" of the Council. From Cemetery Employees No. 10634, requesting an audience before the Executive Committee with the owners of Olivet Memorial Park, San Mateo County, to settle a dispute with this group. From Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, requesting strike sanction against a number of firms.

Referred to the Officers—From the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., asking that Labor redouble its efforts in stimulating activity in the 7th War Loan Drive; and asking that reports be sent that department on any notable activity along this line.

President Shelley reported on the activities of the recently concluded session of the State Legislature, briefly outlining the action taken on those bills directly affecting the labor movement. He advised the delegates that a bill had been introduced in Congress, namely H. R. 2788, introduced by Congressman John W. Gwynne of Iowa, which seeks to change the Statute of Limitations in regards to wage claims. He recommended that the officers of the Council be instructed to prepare a letter urging the Congressmen to vote against this Bill in Committee and on the Floor, if it reaches there; recommendation concurred in. President Shelley also asked the various unions to take the same action.

The Secretary read an announcement from Sister Minudri, regarding a meeting to be held on Tuesday, June 26, 8 p. m., at Druids Hall, by the Council of Municipal Employees to discuss Piece Meal Standardization, invited interested labor representatives to be present and present their views.

The Secretary announced that there would be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday evening, June 25.

Receipts, \$366.00: Disbursements, \$270.65.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

DONATE BLOOD
to the
RED CROSS
Blood Procurement Center

Donnelley Chicago Strike

Advices from Chicago indicate that the printing trades and other organizations are maintaining their strike against the notorious Donnelley concern of that city. Much support is being given the unions in their efforts to unionize the plants of one of the most bitter opponent of organized labor in the country.

The following statement was recently released by the Chicago Unions' committee:

The strike against R. R. Donnelley's mammoth Chicago printing plant, launched by employees affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Unions and followed by refusal of Machinists, Typographical, Photoengravers, Mailers, Electricians, Plumbers, Bookbinders and other union members to cross the picket line, entered its third week with Donnelley-printed jobs effectively tied up in most instances and severely crippled in other instances, it was announced by N. M. Di Pietro, executive secretary of Chicago Printing Trades Unions.

Union teamsters, longshoremen, railway clerks and other workers are refusing to handle publications produced in the Donnelley plant and refusing to handle "hot cargo" consigned to the struck establishment. Members of the Allied Printing Trades Unions in cities from coast to coast have invoked their "struck work" rule and are refusing to perform work on *Time* and *Life* magazines, the Montgomery Ward and Sears-Roebuck catalogues, and other work for which Donnelley is contractor.

At a hearing held in Washington on June 14, representatives of the Printing Trades Unions took the position that the National War Labor Board had no jurisdiction over the case. The strike had its origin in the Donnelley company's unwillingness to bargain in good faith with the union, which won a N.L.R.B. election last November. Donnelley declined even to accept a proposal of the pressmen that all issues, including the "union shop" question, be referred to a panel composed of Henry Luce (publisher of *Time* and *Life*), Gen. Robert E. Wood (board chairman of Sears-Roebuck) and Edward F. McGrady (former assistant secretary of labor and now personnel director for Radio Corporation of America.)

From 1907 to 1937 the Donnelley management refused to hire a member of the Printing Trades Unions. When the Wagner Act was validated by the Supreme Court, the big scab company intensified its policy by refusing to hire even FORMER members, and this blacklist is still in effect. Each of the 1,600 strikers is a formerly nonunion employee converted to unionism.

8000 Jobs Seen

Plants reconverting to the manufacture of domestic mechanical washing machines will use 8000 people in addition to those now connected with war work, it was recently revealed. Officials of the Labor Advisory Committee for the industry said that 350,000 machines are scheduled for the third quarter of 1945. No mention was made when and if the machines would be available to the public.

To Direct Welfare Work

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, has announced that Adolph Held has been appointed director of the newly formed Department of Welfare and Health Benefits of the organization. Mr. Held recently resigned the presidency of the Amalgamated Bank New York which he had held for 12 years.



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all suits reads . . .

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, *Ladies' Home Journal*,
Country Gentleman.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

Formder Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-
ment of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-
tional Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93
are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331
are unfair.

More on Summa Considered

(Continued from page 7)

coverage of seamen by the Unemployment Insurance Act, and introduced into the Act certain provisions which would have had an adverse effect on the Act as a whole.

S. B. 989 (Desmond), excluding insurance agents from unemployment insurance coverage.

S. B. 1083 (Judah *et al*), which proposed to set up a formula for the computation of unemployment insurance benefits for seasonal workers so as to practically exclude this entire category of workers from coverage.

Others

A. B. 208 (Middough *et al*), permitting the use of photostatic process in the offices of county recorders.

A. B. 672 (King *et al*), allowing minors under the age of sixteen to be employed in bowling alleys.

A. B. 682 (Lyon), which would have permitted children's clothes, toys and dolls to be manufactured in the home, a practice long prohibited in California.

A. B. 1453 (Call), which attempted to prevent unions from actively participating in political matters by the ruse of prohibiting any "interference" with the political affiliations and activities of their members.

A. B. 1632 (Werdel), reducing the time for filing claims under the Federal Wage and Hour law from three years to one year.

A. B. 1953 (Davis and Call), which would have forbidden unions to levy any assessment for political purposes, without restrictions the right of any employer's organization to finance campaigns inimical to the rights of labor. This was known as the "DeMille" bill.

A. B. 2096 (Kraft), enabling employers to discharge or refuse to hire persons advocating "subversive" ideas.

A. B. 2194 (Allen), which under the pretense of providing jobs for returning veterans, could have provided the basis for nullifying all union contracts.

A. J. R. 37 (Niehouse), memorializing Congress to adopt a women's "equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution. After this resolution was amended at the request of the California State Federation of Labor so as to keep in effect all protective legislation covering women workers, it was stricken from the file. A subsequently introduced resolution to accomplish the same purpose, A. J. R. 44 (Niehouse and Lyon), died in the committee.

BAD BILLS PASSED

S. B. 615 (Sutton), which writes into the California Unemployment Insurance Act the federal definition of agricultural labor, thus depriving at least 100,000 workers of unemployment insurance benefits.

S. B. 1191 (Parkman), an unemployment insurance measure designed to institute a purely fictitious bookkeeping procedure whereby the accounts of employers will be charged with only 73% of the payments against them, the balance being charged against the employees. Thousands of employers can obtain lower rates under the iniquitous merit-rating provision of the Act, which will tend to deplete the fund.

Strong arguments opposing these two bills have been sent to the Governor by the State Federation of Labor, urging that he veto them.

BILLS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Health Insurance

A. B. 800 (Wollenberg *et al*), A. B. 449 (Thomas *et al*), A. B. 2201 (Wollenberg and Thomas), the first two providing for prepaid health insurance and the third for prepaid hospital care, all failed to pass. Events in Sacramento proved that the time was not yet ripe for health insurance or prepaid hospital plans. Numerous efforts were made to get actions on such measures, but, in view of the present make-up of the Legislature, it was impossible to get a record vote on the merits of the issue.

Racial Discrimination

A. B. 3 (Hawkins *et al*) and A. B. 1399 (Sam L. Collins *et al*), were designed to ease the strain of tensions created by racial discrimination. Both failed to get favorable recommendation in committee, and several efforts to bring them to the floor for consideration by the Assembly failed.

Salaries of State Employees

A. B. 718 (Gaffney *et al*), would have provided a

\$25 a month increase in the salaries of State employees. Efforts to obtain this increase failed, however, but these employees will receive a \$15 monthly increase under the terms of the State budget.

State Regulation of Certain Employees

A. B. 17 (Allen and Doyle), A. B. 1426 (Kilpatrick), and A. B. 1846 (Evans), all of which failed to get out of the committee, were bills to establish bureaucratic control over workers engaged as locksmiths, radio repairmen, and watchmakers respectively, and would have required examinations, licensing and the payment of fees by the employees involved.

Milk Deliveries

A. B. 2144 (Thorp), which was opposed by labor as an arbitrary extension of emergency war legislation into normal times, provided for every-other-day delivery of milk. Labor's fight against it was successful.

Contractors' Licenses

A. B. 2038 (Dickey), which establishes that any person who advertises in any manner that he will contract to do any repair or construction work is subject to the provisions of the Contractors License Law, irrespective of the amount of the contract involved, was passed by the Legislature.

New Union of Oil Workers

The American Federation of Labor has granted to the International Union of Operating Engineers jurisdiction of workers in the oil industry and that organization has started its campaign to organize oil workers of the entire Pacific Coast. A new local has been formed at Richmond Standard Oil plant, which makes the third Standard Oil plant under the banner of the I.U.O.E. throughout the country and more units of Standard Oil Company are coming into the union. The Richmond local, No. 21, selected as their representatives the following: Jack C. Hemmuth, president, and J. D. Williams, secretary. The jurisdiction granted by the A.F.L. covers the entire petroleum field.

Write Addresses Legibly

There are gremlins, pixies and hexes, and as far as mail is concerned, the Navy has its "nixies." Nixies are letters that are undeliverable due to incomplete, incorrect or illegible addresses, and the fact that there are over 500 letters a day tossed into the "Nixie Cases" at Fleet Postoffice in this city means that there are a lot of men who are waiting and wondering why their mail is not coming through. Check your envelope before mailing your overseas letters.

Supplies Beat Nazis

"I think we ended up with the best-trained and best-equipped Army ever put into the field by any nation," General Omar N. Bradley said on his return recently to this country. "It was the constant flow of supplies that helped defeat the enemy. We had wonderful equipment which the men and women here at home furnished us. They helped us go," General Bradley concluded.

Many Jobs on Refrigerators

Approximately 17,000 jobs will result from the production of 265,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators scheduled for the third quarter of 1945, W.P.B. officials have announced.

From Labor Press

Much has been written about 60 million jobs by 1950. The *St. Louis Labor Tribune*, serving A.F.L. unions in St. Louis and St. Louis county, Mo., views the question in the following manner:

Hard-headed, conservative business groups who several years ago regarded the government-labor program to attain 60 million jobs as visionary nonsense, and made no bones about their contempt for this economic heresy, have sharply revised their viewpoints. They are now giving serious consideration to the Murray Bill and related legislation designed to create 60 million jobs—55 million of them within a year after V-J Day—and most of them through private enterprise, with public works merely as a supplementary feature.

This once intransigent opposition now agrees that it is possible to attain this objective of full employment without either "socializing" the nation or eliminating "free" and private enterprise.

By gradations they seem to have been convinced that the 60 million jobs program is based on sound and profitable business promotion; but by calling it a "job" making program, it has magic connotation that will win popular support for the proposed legislation.

While Congress may vehemently debate the Murray program and related bills, it seems reasonable to assume that in the long run Congress will go along, not merely for the sake of big and little business profits in the postwar as during wartime, but for the sake of jobs (meaning consumers) and the taxes needed to keep the government solvent.

Sixty million jobs is no longer a pipe-dream for the future, but a blueprint of 1950. While the program probably will develop piece-meal, the general pattern will be closely interwoven as to attain and keep constant the steady high income level necessary to keep the nation prosperous and able to meet its obligations.

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